The People's Korea

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In Presence of Premier Kim Il Sung

Ceremony of Completion of Chongjin Chemical Fibre Mill Held

PYONGYANG, Sept. 8-9 (KCNA)–A commissioning ceremony for the completion of the construction and expansion project of the Chongjin Chemical Fibre Mill with a yearly production capacity of 30,000 tons was held today on the spot in a grand scale, in the presence of Premier Kim Il Sung. As a result of the completion of the construction and expansion project of the mill, another powerful chemical industry base has been created in the part of the northern Republic, contributing greatly to the promotion of peaceful unification of the fatherland. Meanwhile, in celebration of the completion of the mill and the 14th anniversary of the founding of the DPRK, a mass rally was held on Sept. 9 in Chongjin also in the presence of Premier Kim Il Sung. First Vice-Premier Kim Il made a commemorative speech which follows in part as mentioned below.

Premier Kim Il Sung cutting the tape at the ceremony for the completion of the Chongjin Chemical Fibre Mill

The Chongjin city was wrapped in a festive mood. Premier Kim Il Sung arrived here by train to attend the ceremony amid the enthusiastic welcome of citizens. He was accompanied by Kim Il, Pak Keum Chul, Kim Chang Man, Kim Gwang Hyup, Han Sang Du and other party and government leaders; Kang Ryang Wook, Chairman of the Central Committee of the North Korean Democratic Party; Pak Shin Duk, Chairman of the Central Committee of the Religious "Chungwoo" Party. Hyun Moo Kwang, candidate political committee member of the C.C. of the Korean Workers' Party and Chairman of the North Hamgyung provincial committee of the same, and Chung Kwang Rok, Chairman of the North Hamgyung provincial people's committee, greeted Premier Kim Il Sung at the Danchun Railway Station.

Premier Kim Il Sung was met at the Chongjin Railway Station by Paik Nam Woon, vice-president of the Presidium of the Supreme People's Assembly, Rim Ke Chul, Chairman of the Commission of Light Industry, Kim Byung Sik, Minister of Construction, Pak Woong Kul, Minister of Culture, Dr. Li Seung Ki and responsible workers of the local party and government organs and public organizations.

The motorcars carrying Premier Kim Il Sung and other party and government leaders headed for the Chongjin Chemical Fibre Mill amidst the rousing welcome of the citizens.

Chairman Hyun Moo Kwang declared the ceremony open before the pulp shop of the mill.

Amid the deafening cheers and applause of the crowd, Premier Kim Il Sung cut the red tape hung in front of the crushing room of the pulp shop, the first production process of the chemical fibre mill.

Then, Premier Kim Il Sung looked around the whole production processes from the crushing room where pulp is given chemical treatment to the production of staple fibre and artificial silk yarn with viscose treated with sulphuric acid.

The heroic working class of our country has set up in a little more than one year this large-scale Chongjin Chemical Fibre Mill with a total building area of over one million square metres, a production space of over 118,000 square metres and with over 7,200 machines and installations which they made on their own designing and with their own technique.

Manager Whang Wha Bok reported to Premier Kim Il Sung that among the major installations newly built in the mill are an ageing and acid washing rooms with a total floor space of over 4,000 square metres, a carbon deoxide shop with a floor space of over 3,000 square metres and a generative power shop capable of supplying enough steam for the production of 30,000 tons of artificial fibre per annum and for the operation of a 10,000-kva generator.

Premier Kim Il Sung showed deep interest in all machines and installations of the mill.

Feeling with his fingers the silk yarn pouring out from a spinning machine of the artificial silk spinning shop, Premier Kim Il Sung expressed satisfaction over the enormous growth of strength of the workers and technicians there.

After looking around the mill, Premier Kim Il Sung time and again praised the achievements made by the workers and technicians there.

He stressed that one more reliable chemical fibre base has been laid in our country with the construction of the mill.

Noting that the task of enhancing the quality of pulp is the remaining question, Premier Kim Il Sung gave instruction on the strengthening of the research into pulp so as to consummate the method of producing pulp out of fast growing trees going beyond the limit of species of trees.

He went on to say that the achievements made at the Chongjin Chemical Fibre Mill should be maintained, at the same time the construction of the Sinuiju Chemical Fibre Mill be accelerated and the construction of a woolen textile mill in Hamheung should start within the year and be completed in the shortest period of time.

By increasing the output of high quality suit materials with the mixed spun of vinalon and staple fibre, he stressed, we should see to it that our people not only live in tile-roofed houses and eat rice and meat soup but also wear good suits.

Premier Kim Il Sung also looked around the workers' residential quarters in Chongjin and expressed deep concern about the living of the workers.

First Vice-Premier Kim Il's Speech at Chongjin Mass Rally (Abridged)

The completion of the Chongjin Chemical Fibre Mill with an annual production capacity of 30,000 tons of raw materials for chemical fibre means that another powerful chemical industry base has been created in the northern part of the Republic and that a marked advance has been made in the chemical fibre industry required for the improvement of the people's clothing.

About 30,000 tons of rayon staple and filaments to be produced at this factory are enough to produce 200 million metres of quality textiles. The construction of the mill holds out a very promising prospect of achieving the target of 250 million metres of textiles set for this year, that of 300 million metres in the coming one or two years and a target of 500 million metres for the last year of the Seven-Year Plan.

Recently, a second rolling shop of the Sungjin Steel Works capable of producing annually 80,000 tons of steel was constructed. The construction of the Bongung Caustic Soda Factory, which, when completed, will turn out annually 50,000 tons of caustic soda, is now in high gear.

The building of Hesan Paper Mill with an annual production capacity of 20,000 tons of paper was completed, together with the expansion project of the Kilju Paper Mill. The expansion of the Pyongyang Filature is now under way. Modern facilities are now being installed at the factory.

In agriculture, in 1964, rice plants will be bedded out on 600,000 chungbo of land. Dry field rice seedlings will be sown in 300,000 chungbo of land to turn out more than three million tons of unhulled rice. As a result, the entire population will be ensured with an ample supply of rice. Then, more grain feed will be earmarked for stock breeding. In 1964, 200,000 tons of meat will be produced.

The elections of deputies to the Supreme People's Assembly scheduled for Oct. 8 will be an important political event for consolidating people's sovereignty. All the people should participate in the elections with great political enthusiasm to consolidate the supreme legislative organ for the everlasting prosperity of the fatherland and happiness of generations to come.

We should do our utmost to promote the socialist construction to build a rich and powerful country, to unify the fatherland to save as soon as possible the South Korean compatriots out of the U.S. imperialist colonial rule.

The South Korean people should launch a nationwide struggle to force the U.S. aggressors out of South Korea, holding aloft the banner of anti-American struggle for national salvation.

When the South and North Korean people launch a powerful joint struggle, the U.S. imperialists will surely be forced out of South Korea and peaceful unification of the fatherland be achieved.

The Korean people, who are under the guidance of the Korean Workers' Party, an ever-victorious Marxist-Leninist party, have a people's regime tested in many struggles, and a revolutionary base in North Korea.

Victory is in store for the Korean people who are fighting for the great cause of justice.

Premier Kim Il Sung Gives Gifts to Chongjin Mill Constructors

CHONGJIN, Sept. 7 (KCNA)-Premier Kim Il Sung presented gifts to workers, technicians, clerks, students and Chongjin citizens who greatly contributed to the completion of construction and expansion of the Chongjin Chemical Fibre Mill.

First Vice-Premier Kim Il handed the Premier's presents to them on Sept. 7 in Chongjin.

The number of workers, technicians, clerks, youths, students and Chongjin citizens who were given presents totalled 7,479.

Chongjin Chemical Fibre Mill Constructors Decorated

CHONGJIN, Sept. 7(KCNA) Orders and medals of the Republic and certificates of merit of the Premier of the Cabinet were awarded to workers, technicians, office employees and students who distinguished themselves in the expansion and construction project of the Chongjin Chemical Fibre Mill at a grand ceremony held today in the club house of the mill.

Paik Nam Woon, Vice-President of the Presidium of the Supreme People's Assembly, awarded the Title of Labour Hero to Choi Yung Suk, welder of the pulp shop of the mill; The Order of National Flag 1st Class to Kim Chang Soo, scaffold worker of the industrial shop of the 21st Industrial Construction Trust under the Construction Ministry, and two others; the Order of Labour to Cho Chai Woon, guiding worker of the chemicals shop of the Chongjin Chemical Fibre Mill, and three others; the Order of National Flag 2nd Class to Kim Chang Il, a laboratory chief of the Central Research Institute of the Commission of Light Industry, and twelve others; the Order of National Flag 3rd Class to Kim Nam Soo, assembler of the Hoiryung Office of the 21st Industrial Construction Trust of the Construction Ministry, and 56 others; the merit medal to Chung Eun Ok, turner of the youth shop of the Ranam Coal Mining Machine Factory, and 562 others; and certificates of merit and gifts from the Premier to 46 persons.

CLOSED SHELF

Woman Repatriate Nominated as Candidate for SPA Deputy

PYONGYANG, Sept. 6 (KCNA) –Meetings of nominating candidate for deputies to the Supreme People's Assembly are being held in all parts of our Republic amid the high political enthusiasm of the people of all walks of life.

An electorate meeting was also held in the Sangmai Constituency of Sariwon, North Whanghai provincial capital.

The meeting unanimously recommended Premier Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved leader, as a candidate for deputy of this constituency. The electorate also nominated as their candidate Choi Soon Nam, Vice-chairman of the Sariwon City People's Committee.

She returned home from Ube, Yamaguchi Prefecture, Japan, in the 10th batch of returnees.

Recommending Choi Soon Nam as a candidate for SPA deputy, worker Kim Soon Do of the Sariwon Combined Factory said at the meeting:

Working in the General Association of Koreans in Japan, Choi Soon Nam, actively fought to defend the freedom and rights of the Korean citizens in Japan.

Back home, she worked as vice-manager of the management office of the Sariwon City Public Service Establishments and now as vice-chairman of the Sariwon City People's Committee. She is carrying out her tasks with credit for the consolidation of the people's regime and for the improvement of the people's well-being.

Choi Soon Nam at her work

I propose to recommend as a candidate of our constituency Choi Soon Nam who is ready to go through fire and water for the interests of the people.

The proposal of Kim Soon Do was unanimously approved by the attendants of the meeting.

She devoted all her energies to her work, cherishing deep the joy of being embraced in the warm bosom of the fatherland, of having a steady job and stable home life for the first time and the joy of contributing to the socialist construction of the fatherland which she longed for so much.

Answering the reporter's question as to her feelings about her nomination as a candidate for the deputy to the Supreme People's Assembly, Choi Soon Nam said:

I feel small before the fatherland when I think about my being a candidate deputy, the greatest honour of a citizen, in spite of my little service to the country.

It is a great honour for me to vote for a genuine representative of the people with my own hand as a proud citizen of the fatherland.

I am resolved to be faithful to the Party and leader as a servant of the people and devote my all to the final victory of our revolution carrying out the will of the revolutionary forerunners.

GDR People's Chamber Supports SPA Message

PYONGYANG, Sept. 12 (KCNA) –The Standing Committee of the People's Chamber of the German Democratic Republic issued a statement supporting the message of the 11th session of the Second Supreme People's Assembly of our country addressed to parliaments of all countries of the world some time ago, according to information received here.

The statement said that the Standing Committee, in the name of the entire deputies of the People's Chamber, fully approved of the demands made by the Supreme People's Assembly of the DPRK on behalf of the Korean people.

The Standing Committee, in particular, supports the demands of the Korean people for the withdrawal of the foreign troops from South Korea to fully safeguard the national rights of the Korean people and for the solution of their problem by themselves, the statement emphasized.

Cambodian Head of State Also Supports SPA Message

PYONGYANG, Sept. 13 (KCNA)–Cambodian head of state His Royal Highness the Prince Norodom Sihanouk sent a message to Choi Won Taek, Chairman of the DPRK Supreme People's Assembly, in reply to the recent DPRK Supreme People's Assembly message addressed to parliaments of various countries of the world, according to a KCNA report from Pyongyang dated on Sept. 13.

The prince said in the message that he was paying with deep sympathy special attention to the Korean people's struggles for realistic, friendly negotiations between North and South Korea to achieve peaceful unification of their fatherland, and that the Cambodian people are always ready to cooperate with the Korean people in their struggle for realizing their just cause.

Great Victory in Building Self-Supporting National Economy

(Continued from No. 80 issue)

Thanks to the wise policy of the Party, the departmental structure of our industry radically changed in the past 17 years.

The following table shows the composition of the total industrial output value in percentage in 1944 and 1961:

Total industrial output value of which:	1944 100	1961 100
Electric power industry	1.4	0.3
Fuel industry	3.8	1.2
Mining industry	15.7	3.9
Metallurgical industry	13.3	6.9
Machine and metal processing industry	1.6	22.7
Chemical industry	10.1	6.1
Forestry and timber processing industry	20	2.9
Textile industry	6	16.1
Stationery and sundry goods industry	0.9	7
Foodstuff and luxury goods industry	7.8	14.6
Fishing industry	11	1.7
Others	8.4	10.2

This means that our industry has been converted into a solid self-supporting industry mainly serving the home market and meeting the home demands for industrial goods in reliance upon the natural resources and raw materials at home.

One of the most important successes we have made in the past period is the creation of strong national technical forces.

A number of initiative measures taken by the Party after the war–the combination of education with production labour, the establishment of an educational system where students study while working and a technical educational system, etc.–made it possible to rapidly expand the ranks of technical personnel and decisively enhance the quality of education.

In our country, 161,000 or more engineers, technicians and specialists are working in different domains of the national economy.

Gigantic strides have likewise been made in the development of the rural economy.

With the completion of historical agricultural cooperativisation and the rapid progress of rural technical revolution, the food question, one of the most difficult questions in our country, has been turned into a reliable self-supporting food and raw materials supply base free from natural calamities.

During the past 17 years our country has done away with the centuries-old backwardness and grown into a strong socialist state with a powerful heavy industrial base which satisfies on its own the demand of the national economy.

Today, we are confronted with the vast tasks of the Seven-Year Plan to convert our country into an advanced industrial state.

Premier Kim Il Sung said at the historical Fourth Congress of the Korean Workers' Party: "The cardinal task confronting industry in the Seven-Year Plan period is to establish in our country the system of a self-supporting industry which is comprehensively developed, fully equipped with the latest technique and has a stable raw material base of its own, by improving more perfectly the structure of industrial production and reinforcing its technical foundation."

In the Seven-Year Plan period a radical change will be registered in the development of rural economy and fishing industry.

The conquest of the six heights this year is a battle of decisive importance in the successful fulfilment of the grand Seven-Year Plan opening a bright prospect.

We will certainly scale the six heights this year and, furthermore, fly the flag of victory on the high peak of the Seven-Year Plan by thoroughly pushing through the Party's line.

(The end)

Achievements on Six Heights Front in August

The North Korean working people attained in August big successes in the battle for the conquest of the six heights this year. Fresh innovations were made particularly through the increased production struggle to meet the forthcoming elections of deputies to the Supreme People's Assembly with greater labour results.

The teachings given by Premier Kim Il Sung at the Changsung joint meeting of local party and economic workers gave a powerful impetus to bringing about fresh production upsurge in all domains of industry and agriculture.

5 million tons of grain

On the front of the conquest of height of 5 million tons of grain output this year, the last round of crop tending went on in the fields along with farming preparations for next year.

The plan for autumn vegetable sowing was overfulfilled throughout the country by 9 per cent. And over 40,000 hectares of idle land was sown to buckwheat. Preparations for autumn crop harvesting progressed in a planned way.

12,624,000 tons of compost and 260,400 tons of hay were secured during August. The programmatic teachings of the Premier at the Changsung joint meeting of local party and economic workers are calling our co-op. peasants to fresh labour successes in the battle to scale the height of 5 million tons of grain output this year.

1.2 million tons of steel

Through the battle for the conquest of the height of 1.2 million tons of steel this year, the output of pig iron in August was 12,000 greater than the monthly average in the first half of this year and over 21,000 tons greater than that of the same month last year.

The steel output grew by a wide margin compared with the monthly average of the first half year and it is 28 per cent higher than the level in the same month of last year.

The workers of the revolving furnace No.5 of the Chongjin Steel Works kept in the latter half of August the daily output of luppe at the 107 ton level, 131 tons at maximum, thereby chalking up a new high since the erection of the steel works.

Particularly, the teachings Premier Kim Il Sung gave during his on-the-spot guidance in the Whanghai Iron Works have brought about a radical change in the battle for conquering the height of 1.2 million tons of steel this year.

With the workers of the Whanghai Iron Works in the van, the iron and steel workers have risen up in the "120 day battle" setting themselves with a new goal.

250 million meters of fabrics

On the front for the height of 250 million meters of fabrics, over 8,800,000 more meters of fabrics were turned out in August than the figure of the same month last year. The output grew 2 times in cotton fabrics and staple fibre fabrics for winter, 1.5 times in woolen fabrics, 1.6 times in corduroy and more than 2.1 times in underwear.

In the domain of central textile industry, 250 more tons of yarn were produced in August than in the previous month.

The Chongjin Chemical Fibre Mill expanded into a factory with an annual production capacity of 30,000 tons increased the daily output of staple fibre and silk yarn by 20 tons above the previous month.

Houses for 200,000 households

On the front for the height of houses for 200,000 families, dwelling houses for 2,250 more families than the monthly average in preceding 4 months were built in August.

Thus, 1.6 times as many urban dwelling houses and 5 times as many rural dwelling houses as in the previous month were completed in August.

Having resolved to build by the end of the year houses for 10,000 families in excess of the yearly plan, the urban housing constructors completed or almost completed in August 82 per cent of houses, the construction of which started in the same month.

800,000 tons of marine products

On the front for the height of 800,000 tons of marine products, nearly 6,900 more tons of fish was hauled than in July. This is 26,000 tons greater than the results of the same period of last year.

The fishermen organized a pelagic fishing battle by forming fishing fleet with 3,000 ton class processing base-ships and other big and medium boats.

The August plan was carried out 18.6 times in flat-fish, 2 times in sea-cucumber and 1.3 times in oyster and other shell-fish.

15 million tons of coal

The colliers who were out for storm charge to the height of 15 million tons of coal this year successfully overcame the unfavourable weather conditions in the rainy season struggle and expanded labour achievements in tunnelling and hewing through a creative labour struggle.

Particularly, the combined coal mines of the Sinchang area and other large-scale collieries in Anjoo, Kowon, Ryongdeung and Aoji raised the production speed and increased the daily output 1.2–2 times in the latter half of August in comparison with the first half of the month.

In August, machines, electric and chemical industries, transport and other domains of the national economy actively supported the battle for the conquest of the six heights this year.

11,000 Koreans Gather in Tokyo To Smash "S.Korea-Japan Talks"

Some 11,000 Koreans overflowed the Hibiya Amphitheatre in Tokyo, at which the Central Rally of Koreans in Japan was held on Sept. 15 to smash the "talks."

The "Central Rally of Koreans in Japan Against 'South Korea-Japan Talks'" was held on Sept. 15 at the Hibiya Amphitheatre in Tokyo.

The meeting place was overflowed with as many as 11,000 Koreans in the Kanto districts.

A number of placards and streamers were waving amidst shouts, "U.S. imperialists, get out of South Korea at once!"; "Discontinue immediately the 'South Korea-Japan Talks!'" "We oppose the 'South Korea-Japan Talks' obstructing peaceful unification of Korea!"; "Oppose the 'South Korea-Japan Talks' and deepen friendship between the Korean and Japanese peoples!"

Li Ge Bek, Vice-Chairman of the General Association of Korean Residents in Japan addressed the rally.

He said that the U.S. imperialists, in order to maintain their collapsing policy of aggression in the Far East, were more eager than ever before to conclude the "South Korea-Japan Talks" aimed at forming an aggressive "Northeast Asian Military Alliance."

He also said that the Japanese militarists, following the U.S. policy of aggression in the Far East, were hell bent on re-invading South Korea through the "South Korea-Japan Talks."

After pointing out that the Japanese people and the good-minded people the world over were fighting against the "South Korea-Japan Talks," he called upon all the compatriots in Japan to fight more resolutely to frustrate the "South Korea-Japan Talks," to force the U.S. imperialists out of South Korea and to accomplish peaceful and independent unification of the fatherland.

His speech was followed by Japanese guests' addresses to the rally. The guests were Kanichi Kawakami of the Japan Communist Party, Kei Hoashi of the Japan Socialist Party, Gitaro Hirano of the Japan Peace Committee and others.

They expressed unanimously their firm determination to mobilize all the Japanese people to the struggle against the "talks."

The rally adopted a protest note to the U.S. president and a a request note to the Japanese Government, both demanding the immediate discontinuation of the "South Korea-Japan Talks."

After a letter addressed to Premier Kim Il Sung was adopted, the participants launched a demonstration through the busy streets of Tokyo.

Japanese Political Parties, Social Bodies Against "Talks"

On the evening of Sept. 11 a rally was held at the Hibiya Amphitheatre in Tokyo "to smash 'the Japan-South Korea Talks' and to protect the rights of living" under the joint sponsorship of the Japan Communist Party and the Japan Democratic Youth League.

Participating in the rally were some 13,000 Japanese people of various strata who gathered from Tokyo and its vicinity.

Speaking at the rally were Yoshio Siga, Satomi Hakamada, presidium members of the Central Committee of the Japan Communist Party, and others, who unanimously stressed that it was urgent to launch a nation-wide united action—even larger in scale than the one against the Japan-U.S. "Security" Treaty two years ago—to smash the current "talks" which is aimed at strengthening the U.S. anti-Communist setup in the Far East.

Later, the ralliers staged a demonstration march through the main streets of Tokyo demanding immediate suspension of the "talks."

On Sept. 13, the Japan Socialist Party, the General Council of Japan Trade Unions (Sohyo) and 6 other social organizations jointly sponsored a "Central Rally Against the 'Japan-South Korea Talks' and Against Bringing into Japan of Nuclear Weapons," which was also held at the Hibiya Amphitheatre.

Speaking at the rally, Kazuo Asukada, Chairman of the National Movement Committee of the Japan Socialist Party, said: "At present, 'the Japan-South Korea Talks' is one of the most important political campaigns our Party should launch." "In order to smash the talks," he continued, "we must do our utmost."

Following him, Saburo Eda, Secretary-general of the Party, and Masaharu Hatanaka, Board-Director of the Japan-Korea Society, spoke to expose thoroughly to public view the aggressive nature of the "talks."

Earlier, on Sept. 12, a similar rally was held at the Chiyoda Public Hall in Tokyo. The rally, which was participated in by some 1,000 representatives from all over Japan, was sponsored jointly by the Headquarters of the Japan-Korea Society and the Tokyo Federation of the Japan-Korea societies.

Masaharu Hatanaka, Board-Director of the Society, called on the participants to rise in a nation-wide united action to lead the "talks" to a failure.

The rally adopted an appeal addressed to the Japanese people and a resolution demanding unconditional extension of the term of the existing repatriation agreement for another year.

* * *

Thus, movements against the "talks" are mounting higher and higher with every passing day among the broad sections of the Japanese people.

On the basis of these daily growing movements, the National Joint Struggle Council Against Japan-U.S. "Security" Treaty, a united organization of the Japanese democratic forces, is showing a move toward staging a nation-wide campaign against the "talks."

S.Korean Public Opinion Against "South Korea-Japan Talks"

South Korean papers are recently more and more strongly voicing vigilance against Japanese militarists' aggressive scheme against South Korea.

In its editorial entitled "What Japan Is Pursuing," a South Korean newspaper Hankuk Ilbo pointed out on Sept. 4 that the Japanese Government intended to meet the South Korea's property claims only by providing the "Republic of Korea" with capital goods and technical services for its economic development. "If we examine the Japanese Government's proposals made on various occasions to settle the question of the property claims," the paper pointed out, "it is plain that, advocating economic cooperation between the two countries, Japan aims to turn South Korea into a market for Japanese goods, and to supply South Korea with its surplus goods, and facilities and out-dated technology, which will have to be replaced sooner or later with new ones."

Earlier, in its editorial of August 30, the same paper stressed that, if, now, 17 years after Korea gained its independence, the Japanese Government is really contemplating proposing payments of 300 million dollars or thereabouts in grants-in-aid and long-term loans as the most appropriate sum to meet "the Republic of Korea's" property claims, such an attitude on the part of the Japanese Government should be condemned as "too brazen-faced." "Because," the paper continued, "we know well that, during these 17 years, the Japanese Government has neglected to pay even this sum of money which it should have paid immediately after Korea's liberation from its colonial rule."

The paper went on: This attitude can by no means be justified, particularly when it is taken into account that the Japanese Government is going to repay this sum of money without interest on it for the period.

"If the money had been deposited in bank 17 years ago," the paper said, "it would have borne interest amounting to as much as 87 million dollars at present, supposing that the money had carried a 5 per cent annual interest."

The paper called attention to the fact that, at present, Japan is confronted by a shrinking market for its goods, unfavorable conditions in its international payments position and its pledge to free 90 per cent of its imports within this year.

"Under these circumstances," the paper pointed out, "Japan was aiming to prevent the present imbalance in its international payments accounts from deteriorating further, by exporting to this country its surplus facilities, unsold stockpiles and out-dated technology."

"Consequently," the paper concluded, "our people must keenly be vigilant against indiscriminate induction of Japan's worn-out technology and facilities, in order to prevent this country from becoming Japan's docile customer in the future."

Review of South Korean Situation in August

There was a great hubbub in August in South Korea about the two main aspects of the U.S. imperialist colonial rule—one about the changeover of "regime" and another about the basic "economic policy."

The broad segments of the South Korean people have come to realize more clearly the root cause of their sufferings and misfortunes and are directing the spearhead of their struggle against the U.S. imperialists and the South Korean military regime.

Perturbed by such developments, the U.S. imperialist ruling quarters are advertizing "transfer of power to civilians" and "constitutional amendment" in order to cope with the situation. To hoodwink the South Korean people, they are palavering that they will surely replace the "military government" with "civilian government" next year and modify the present economic policy to improve the situation.

Noting that the South Korean people were totally indifferent to the "public hearings" on the constitution in connection with the "transfer of power to civilians," which were organised by the "military regime" authorities in Seoul and provincial capitals in the latter half of August, a South Korean paper wrote: The South Korean people who are well aware of the situation over the past ten odd years simply do not see any use of the "constitution."

The South Korean authorities have issued a host of documents for the change of their economic policy. But not a single document gave hope to the South Korean people that the situation would be improved.

For instance, the "Economic White Book" was, in the final analysis, a document self-exposing the total bankruptcy of the "economic policy" pursued by the "military regime" and the infeasibility of the "Five-Year Plan." The "combined economic policy" was designed to further bleed the people white through the economic "retrenchment" and "stabilization" policy put up by U.S. imperialism and to intensify the exploitation and control of South Korean economy by the U.S. imperialists.

In August, the U.S. imperialists made haste to conclude the "ROK-Japan Talks" and drag the revived Japanese militarists into South Korea as early as possible.

Egged on by the U.S. imperialists, the Ikeda clique came out for the bargaining with unusual enthusiasm, attaching "prime importance to the early normalisation of the realations" between Japan and South Korea with the aim of achieving their long-brewed intrigue to invade South Korea again.

In tune with this the South Korean military regime authorities, who are driven to a tight corner, declared that they wanted to "cooperate in the solution of the question open-mindedly" and take a "flexible" course in an attempt to extricate themselves from the blind alley with the hope of the Japanese imperialists' help which demands of them "treason" and "treachery."

According to press reports here and from South Korea, the only question remaining unsettled in this criminal bargaining is, in effect, the amount of money.

How the matter stands now can be seen through the open statement of the South Korean "prime minister" that the question would be solved when the Japanese side offers a sum enabling them to "save their face to a certain degree."

It should be recalled that the two parties who are neck deep in their criminal scheme have no difference of views as to how to illegally dispose of issues affecting the interests of the entire Korean people, which cannot be made an issue between them, and how to obstruct Korea's unification and menace peace in Korea, Japan and the world.

As the impermissible intrigue is brought to light all the more, the indignant voice among the Korean and Japanese peoples and broad sections of the world people is mounting ever higher.

Mt. Keumgang, One of the Rarest Beauties in the World

Rock of Demon Face, Mt. Keumgang (Diamond Mountains) One of the best scenes of Old Manmulsang (Reflection of All Nature) in Mt. Keumgang embracing the most typical and magnificent beauty of Nature in its various shaped rocks of oddity and peculiarity (Left).
Chunsundae of Outer-Keumgang. The pillar-like rocks soaring up on the top of the mountain, when seen from the foot, may appear to be angels that the rocks were named after. Chunusn means angel (Above).

The blue waters of the East Sea washing at the foot, Mt. Keumgang like the unbending spirit of Korea towers to touch the sky. It is a pride of the nation and its majestic beauty is known throughout the world.

Mt. Keumgang is commonly divided into three sections–*Nai*-Keumgang (Inner-Keumgang), *Oi*-Keumgang (Outer-Keumgang), and *Hai*-Keumgang (Keumgang on the sea). Starting with the *Biro Peak* (1,638 m), highest, numerous peaks soar in the sky. It is said there are no less than 12,000 peaks in Mt. Keumgang.

Mysterious peaks and strangely shaped pinnacles as if powdered with diamond dust, deep valleys bridged with white silk to the *Milky Way*, countless waterfalls showering to stream into a limpid flow! Indeed, nature is at its best in Mt. Keumgang, and the mountain is rich in legends and folk tales.

Kuryong Falls in Inner-Keumgang. The waters, falling from 50 metres high, have bored a 10-metres deep linn at the bottom of the rocks.

The beautiful nature is at its height in every season of the year. If it is spring, every one of the 12,000 peaks comes forward with fresh greens shaking off the deep piled snow. Then there is the summer. The whole mountain is covered richly with summer leaves and wild flowers while flocks of nameless birds chirp. Truly, it presents a Shangri-La. Whole mountain flames with autumn colours before the winter sets in. In winter the mysterious rocks and baffling stones stand out more clearly against the background of the mountain locked in silence. Only the snow-covered pines add to the mysterious beauty.

It has been written that the Chinese seeing a painting of Mt. Keumgang by the famous Korean painter Jung Sun (1676) could not believe their eyes at such beauty.

The story has it that they knew the painting was true only when they saw Mt. Keumgang with their own eyes when they came to our country.

Throughout the long history of the Korean people, numerous artists and poets painted or sang the beauty of Mt. Keumgang. Paintings "Mt. Keumgang" by Choi Book and "Kuryong Pond" by Kim Hong Do, poems "Sunrise at the Chongsuk-jung Pavilion" by Pak Ji Won and "On Mt. Keumgang" by Kim Sakat are some of the outstanding works. And in the mountain there were numerous historical and cultural establishments built by our forefathers. However, most of them were destroyed or robbed away by the American invaders during the Fatherland Liberation War (the Korean War).

With the conclusion of the Truce, the Korean Workers' Party and the Government of the Republic have been making every effort under the policy of preservation of historical and cultural relics to repair the war wounds and make the mountain a more beautiful place. Already Pyohoon-sa Temple, Jungyang-sa Temple and Boduk Cloister were restored. Particularly, Mt. Keumgang is today close to the hearts of Korean people and the sightseers. During the Fatherland Liberation War every tree and peak of this mountain was protected with the blood of the heroic Korean People's Army.

In the days before liberation, Mt. Keumgang provided a pleasure ground for the privileged classes barring the toiling masses. However, today the working class of our country under the various benefits and consideration given by the state come here to rest and enjoy their well-earned vacation. And many writers and artists visit here for their creative works. Thus the beauty of nature of Mt. Keumgang serves the people to nourish their love of the land.

Every year thousands of visitors from abroad far and wide come to admire this mountain. But the people in South Korea –the same Korean people–are kept from enjoying the beauty of Mt. Keumgang. Here, too, are shown most eloquently the heartaches and sufferings the territorial split and national division caused by the U.S. occupation of South Korea brought to the Korean people.

Today, the Korean people led by the Korean Workers' Party and the Government of the Republic are forging ahead on a winged horse for the peaceful unification of the country and a successful conclusion of the Seven-Year Plan to build socialism in the northern part of the country.

Keumgangmun (Diamond Gate). The most beautiful place in the Sea of Keumgang, with magnificent view of the sunrise

Policy of Korean Workers' Party for Peaceful Unification of Country (19)

(Continued)

The 8th Session of the Second Supreme People's Assembly, on Marshal Kim Il Sung's initiative, designated a scientific plan for restoring and developing the destroyed South Korean economy resulted from the U.S. policy of colonization toward South Korea, together with a plan for saving rapidly the people's living out of the depth of miseries.

The 8th session also made public that the Government of the Republic would supply various facilities, materials, a vast amount of funds and technical aid necessary for this purpose.

Meanwhile, the Chang Myun clique embarked on the road of open conspiracy with Japanese militarists and concluded the servile, country-selling "South Korea-U.S. Treaty on Economy and Technique." Thus, the clique enacted laws one after another to suppress those who struggled for peaceful unification of the fatherland.

South Korean people voiced more strongly opposition against the policies of the Chang Myun "government", which, despite their talk of "priority to economy," "welfare state," plunged the South Korean people into a more miserable situation and threw the South Korean economy into a state of lethargy. The clique, intent on introducing foreign capital, ignored on more than two occasions patriotic proposals made by the northern part of Korea.

People realized who was their "real enemy" and that so long as there existed the U.S. imperialists in South Korea, there could be no change in their living.

Voices against the U.S. imperialists and the Chang Myun "government" mounted higher and mass demonstrations spread over South Korea, demanding independent unification of the fatherland opposing its traitorous policies.

Finally, people realized that peaceful unification of the fatherland should be achieved independently through their own efforts.

Raising such slogans as, "A unified Korea is the only way to save the Korean people!" "Yankee! get out of Korea!" "Overthrow Chang Myun government!," South Korean people were ready to proceed along the road of realizing intercourse with the northern part of the country, rallying around the ranks of students, who called out, "Let's go northward!" "Come southward!" "Let's meet at Panmunjom!"

It is clear that this situation opened up a historic turning point in the struggle of the Korean people for independent, peaceful unification of their fatherland.

This new phase in the situation in South Korea demonstrated graphically that U.S. colonial rule was nearing an end in South Korea.

The U.S. imperialists could neither subjugate the Korean people even by fully mobolizing armed forces of the 16 countries nor could they bring them to the fetters of servitude through power of the dollar or at bayonet point.

There were no alternatives left for them but to get out of Korea.

The Korean people, genuine master of Korea, gave these invaders no land to set foot on.

The U.S. imperialists, confronted by this situation, hatched a plot to boost a military fascist regime on South Korea to maintain their colonial rule.

(6) The Party, losing no time in taking every favorable opportunity, presented a series of new policies for realizing the peaceful unification of the fatherland by expelling the U.S. imperialists from South Korea and throwing off the South Korean military regime. Thus, the Party confidently led the Korean people into a brighter and clearer path toward achieving their ultimate end.

The U.S. imperialists, casting off even their mask of "American-style democracy," supplanted the Chang Myun clique with Pak Chung Hi military regime, turning South Korea into a land of medieval darkness where not even a trace of freedom and democracy is found, and into a hell on earth where bloody terror and carnage reign.

There, in South Korea, any activities of political and social organizations were prohibited, a number of publications and press agencies were forcibly closed and tens of thousands of patriotic fellow-countrymen who voiced their demand for peaceful unification of their homeland, were imprisoned or killed.

The U.S. imperialists and South Korean military fascists are reinforcing their military power and intensifying tension, clamouring for "unification by smashing communism" and "need for military preparedness" on the flimsy pretext of protection against communist invasion.

Such desperate wiles by counter-revolutionaries placed temporarily obstacles in the way of the struggles for an autonomous, peaceful unification of the fatherland, and the struggles could not but be developed, undergoing many turns and twists.

Today's situation in South Korea cannot long remain unchanged, as Pak Chung Hi military regime is completely isolated from all sections of the people.

The South Korean people are voicing their opposition to the military regime more and more strongly as they learn more from the harsh and bare facts of reality amidst widespread increasing unemployment and a deepening crisis.

Some elements among the ruling classes are becoming rebellious as they are deprived of the freedom of political activity and are obliged to live rightlessly under strict marshal law.

Even within the "ROK" army, on which the "military regime" depends entirely, and among officers, voices of complaint and dissatisfaction, signs of unrest are getting stronger than ever before.

Inside Pak Chung Hi military regime, differences and clashes of interest are becoming more and more apparent.

It is clear that the military clique which is neither based on any social class, nor supported by any section of the people cannot long maintain its political power over the people.

Moreover, some of the U.S. rulers are disturbed over the future of the military regime.

(To be continued)

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